

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: John F. L. Potts et al. Art Unit: 2173
Serial No.: 09/997,201 Examiner: Ting Zhou
Filed: November 28, 2001 Assignee: Intel Corporation
Title: PERSONAL INFORMATION DEVICE ON A MOBILE COMPUTING
PLATFORM

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF ON APPEAL

This Supplemental Brief on Appeal responds to the Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed December 18, 2008 and supplements the Brief on Appeal filed September 6, 2007.

(1) Real Party in Interest

This case is assigned of record to Intel Corporation, who is the real party in interest.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no known related appeals and/or interferences.

(3) Status of Claims

Claims 11-18 and 30-37 are pending.

Claims 11-18 and 30-37 are under consideration.

Claims 1-10 and 19-29 have been canceled.

Claims 11-18 and 30-37 stand rejected.

Claim 11, 30, and 37 are in independent form.

Claims 11-18 and 30-37 are involved in the appeal, either directly or by virtue of depending from one of independent claims 11, 30, and 37.

(4) Status of Amendments

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-14, 16, 18, 19, 30-38, and 42-46 are pending.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-14, 16, 18, 19, 30-38, and 42-46 are under consideration.

Claims 3, 8, 15, 17, 20-29 and 39-41 have been canceled.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-14, 16, 18, 19, 30-38, and 42-46 stand rejected.

Claim 1, 6, 16, and 42 are in independent form.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-14, 16, 18, 19, 30-38, and 42-46 are involved in the appeal, either directly or by virtue of depending from one of independent claims 1, 6, 16, and 42.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 1 relates to a method that includes:

during boot-up of a mobile computer that comprises a display, displaying data originating from a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of the display in accordance with control signals from an interface with the PID (see, e.g., *specification*, page 3, line 14-15; page 7, line 21-24; page 12, line 6-10; page 8, line 12-18; page 10, line 9-14);

and

after boot-up, displaying data originating from the mobile computer in a second display area of the display (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 19-21; page 8, line 1-6; page 12, line 10-18). See also *id.*, page 8, line 12-page 9, line 2 (discussing the first and second modes).

Claim 6 relates to an apparatus that includes:

a display having a first display area and a second display area (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 22-25; page 4, line 11-13);

a frame buffer to buffer data for rendition on the display and to convey first data to the display for rendition in the first display area and second data to the display for rendition in the second display area (see, e.g., *id.*, page 9, line 3-11);

a first computing module of a mobile computer coupled to the frame buffer and configured to convey the first data to the frame buffer and to generate control signals to direct conveyance of the first data from the frame buffer to the display (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 6-13; page 5, line 1-10; page 6, line 9-page 7, line 5; page 8, line 19-page 9; line 2);
and

a second computing module of a personal information device (PID) coupled to the frame buffer and configured to convey the second data to the frame buffer and to generate control signals to direct conveyance of the second data from the frame buffer to the display (see, e.g., *id.*, page 2, line 8-18; page 5, line 11-17; page 6, line 4-8; page 8, line 12-18),

wherein the apparatus is configured to process a mode event that causes a switch between the display of second data and the display of first data (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 19-21; page 8, line 1-11; page 11, line 10-16).

Claim 16 relates to an article comprising a computer-readable medium that stores computer-executable instructions for causing a computer system to (see, e.g., *id.*, page 12, line 19-page 13, line 6):

during boot-up of a mobile computer that comprises a display, displaying data originating from a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of the display in accordance with control signals from an interface with the PID (see, e.g., *specification*, page 3, line 14-15; page 7, line 21-24; page 12, line 6-10; page 8, line 12-18; page 10, line 9-14); and

after boot-up, displaying data originating from the mobile computer in a second display area of the display (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 19-21; page 8, line 1-6; page 12, line 10-18). See also *id.*, page 8, line 12-page 9, line 2 (discussing the first and second modes).

Claim 31 relates to the method of claim 1 and includes dynamically configuring a size of the first display area (see, e.g., *id.*, page 4, line 5-8).

Claim 34 relates to the apparatus of claim 6 and includes dynamically configuring a size of a first display area (see, e.g., *id.*, page 4, line 5-8).

Claim 37 relates to the article of claim 16 and includes instructions for causing the computer system to dynamically configure a size of the first display area (see, e.g., *id.*, page 4, line 5-8).

Claim 42 relates to a system that includes a display that is divisible into a first portion and a second portion (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 22-25; page 4, line 11-13);

a data buffer to receive data for rendition on the display and present the data in accordance with control signals (see, e.g., *id.*, page 9, line 3-11);

a first computing module that includes a first processor, a first application program, a first data output coupled to the data buffer, and a first control signal output to output first control signals in accordance with an execution of the first application program by the first processor to direct conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display for display in the first portion of the display (see, e.g., *id.*, page 3, line 6-13; page 5, line 1-10; page 6, line 9-page 7, line 5; page 8, line 19-page 9; line 2);;

a second computing module that includes a second processor, a second application program, a second data output coupled to the data buffer, and a second control signal output to output second control signals in accordance with an execution of the second application program by the second processor to direct conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display for display in the second portion of the display (see, e.g., *id.*, page 2, line 8-18; page 5, line 11-17; page 6, line 4-8; page 8, line 12-18).

Claim 43 relates to the system of claim 42 and includes switching logic to switch between conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display in accordance with the first control signals and conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display in accordance with the second control signals (see, e.g., *id.*, page 8, line 12-page 9, line 2).

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

As set forth in the following concise statements, the following grounds for rejection are presented for review on appeal:

Ground 1: Whether claims 1, 2, 4-5, 16, 18, 19, 30, and 36 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0041206 by Dickie (hereinafter "Dicke");

Ground 2: Whether claims 31-32 and 37-38 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0100045 to Rafey et al. (hereinafter "Rafey").

Ground 3: Whether claims 6, 7, 9-12, 14, 33, and 42-46 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and U.S. Patent No. 5,274,753 to Roskowski et al. (hereinafter "Roskowski");

Ground 4: Whether claims 34-35 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie, Roskowski, and Rafey.

Ground 5: Whether claim 13 is properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Dickie, Roskowski, and U.S. Patent No. 6,545,862 to Gettemy et al. (hereinafter "Gettemy").

(7) Argument

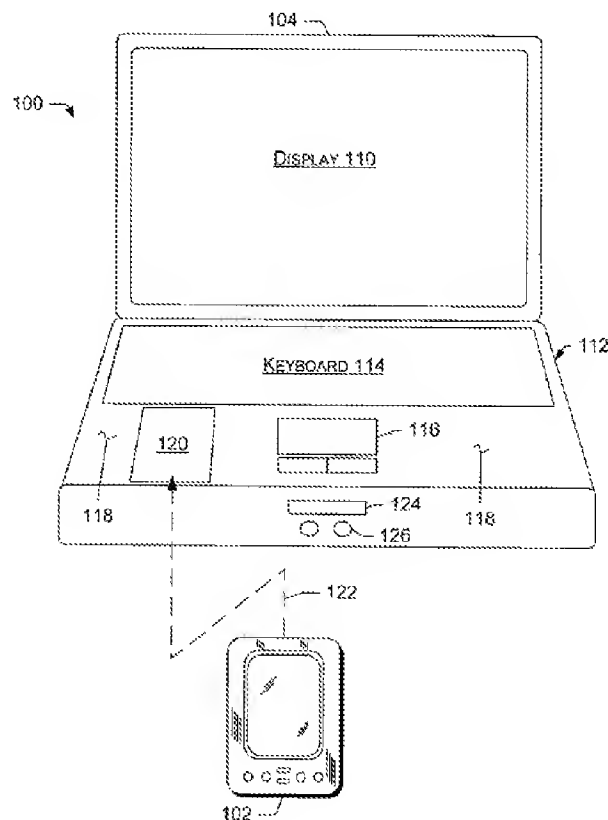
The organization of the arguments presented hereinafter follows the organization of the ground for rejection to be reviewed on appeal set forth above. In particular, a separate boldfaced heading for each ground presented for review follows.

Ground 1: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Brueck

Claims 1 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Dickie.

The rejections of claims 1 and 16 are deficient on several grounds. For example, as discussed above, claims 1 and 16 recite displaying data originating from a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of a display of a mobile computer and displaying data originating from the mobile computer in a second display area of the display.

The rejections of claims 1 and 16 are based on the contention that Dickie describes such a display of data in first and second areas of a display. Applicant respectfully disagrees. For the sake of convenience, FIG. 1 of Dickie is now reproduced.



Dickie describes that portable computer 104 includes two displays, i.e., a first display 110 and a second, status display 124. See *Dickie*, FIG. 1, paras. [0015], [0017]. As can be seen from FIG. 1, first display 110 is mounted to a lid connected via a hinge to body 112 of a portable computer 104. See *Dickie*,

para. [0015]. The second (status) display 124 is provided on the front side of body 112. See *Dickie*, para. [0017]. Status display 124 can be a liquid crystal display (LCD). See *Dickie*, para. [0025]. First display 110 is thus distinct from second display 124.

In their present incarnations, the rejections do not contend that either of display 110 or status display 124 are a display that includes a first display area in which data originating from a personal information device (PID) is displayed and a second display area in which data originating from the mobile computer is displayed, as recited in claims 1 and 16.

Instead, the present rejections contend that "the main display and the status display of [Dickie's] laptop computer are actually one display." *Office action mailed June 6, 2007*, page 12, para. 9.

Applicant respectfully disagrees and submits that these interpretations of the terms "display" and "display area" are unreasonable. In particular, applicant submits that one of ordinary skill would not reasonably consider Dickie's display 110 and status display 124 to be areas of the same display.

For example, Dickie himself does not consider display 110 and status display 124 to be areas of the same display. Rather, Dickie consistently refers to first display 110 as a "display" and to status display 124 as a "display." Please note that Dickie's usage of the term "display" is consistent with applicant's usage in the specification. See, e.g., *specification*, page 3, line 22-page 4, line 25 (describing, e.g., that a display 14 can have configurable display active areas 14a, 14b, that display areas 14a, 14b can be separate or overlap, and that an active area of a display can be defined as the display area that is rendering an image.)

The rejection points to U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0140627 by Ohki (hereinafter "Ohki") as allegedly supporting the contention that it is reasonable to consider Dickie's display 110 and status display 124 to be areas of the same display. Ohki names seven Japanese nationals as inventors and claims the priority of Japanese Patent Application 2001-102172. As recently noted:

"[t]he Office also notes that not every application as filed particularly points out and distinctly claims what the applicant regards as his or her invention. ... Applicants frequently file literal translations of foreign documents as applications, resulting in problems with compliance with U.S. patent law, such as the written description requirement, as well as problems with formatting and presentation of the claims." Changes To Practice for Continued

Examination Filings, Patent Applications
Containing Patentably Indistinct Claims, and
Examination of Claims in Patent Applications, 72
Fed. Reg. 46719 (Aug. 21, 2007).

Against this backdrop, the rejection contends that Ohki's Abstract, which states "[a]n electronic equipment is provided with a main display section, an auxiliary display section which displays status information of the electronic equipment, ..." makes it reasonable to conclude that display 110 and status display 124 are areas of the same display. *See Office action mailed June 6, 2007, page 12, para. 9.*

Applicant disagrees. Indeed, it boggles the mind that the Office, which so recently disparaged literal translations of foreign patent documents, contends that it is reasonable to rely on a sentence that commences with the phrase "[a]n electronic equipment" in establishing term definitions that are contrary to both the ordinary and customary meaning of those terms but also to the usage of those terms in the cited reference itself.

Moreover, even if it were reasonable to rely upon Ohki's Abstract in defining those terms, Ohki himself does not support the contention that Dickie's display 110 and status display 124 are areas of the same display. Instead, Ohki would identify display 110 and status display 124 as display sections of "an electronic equipment." Since Ohki's electronic equipment is a laptop, not a display, Ohki himself would not consider display

110 and status display 124 to be sections of the same display. Rather, Ohki would consider display 110 and status display 124 to be sections of the same electronic equipment laptop.

Since it is not reasonable to consider Dickie's display 110 and status display 124 to be areas of the same display, Dickie neither describes nor suggests displaying data originating from a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of a display of a mobile computer and displaying data originating from the mobile computer in a second display area of the display, as recited in claims 1 and 16. Accordingly, claims 1 and 16 are not anticipated by Dickie on this basis.

There is another deficiency with Dickie that renders the rejections of claims 1 and 16 improper. In this regard, claims 1 and 16 both recite that data originating from a personal information device (PID) is displayed in a first display area of a display *during boot-up* of a mobile computer that includes the display and data originating from the mobile computer is displayed in a second display area of the display *after boot-up*.

As discussed in the response filed February 13, 2007, Dickie is silent as to any display of data during boot-up, much less the display as recited in claims 1 and 16. Rather than discussing data display during boot-up, Dickie merely indicates that the second (status) LCD 124 can display information generated by the PDA 102 "while the main processor 410 is in

suspend mode." See *Dickie*, para. [0028]. Since a *suspend* mode necessary requires a prior operation, a boot-up cannot constitute such a suspend mode. In particular, with a boot-up, there is no prior operation to be suspended.

In their present incarnation, the rejections of claims 1 and 16 contend that *Dickie*'s paragraph [0027] allegedly involves such displays of data during and after boot up.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. For the sake of convenience, *Dickie*'s paragraph [0027] is now reproduced.

"When both devices are powered on, the user can enter data into either device, and the devices automatically synchronize any relevant data between both devices. For instance, if the user enters new contact information into the PDA while it is docked, the PDA will share the new contact information with the contact management software executing on the portable computer. In this way, both devices are kept current, alleviating the user from entering the information twice."
Dickie, para. [0027] (emphasis added).

As can be seen, this paragraph deals with data synchronization, not display. Even if this data synchronization were to occur during boot-up (which applicant does not concede), *Dickie* would still fail to describe or suggest that data originating from a personal information device (PID) is displayed in a first display area of a display during boot-up of a mobile computer that includes the display and data originating from the mobile computer is displayed in a second display area of the display after boot-up, as recited.

Accordingly, claims 1 and 16 are not anticipated by Dickie on this basis, as well.

Thus, two independent bases on which Dickie fails to anticipate claims 1 and 16 have been presented. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claim 1, 16, and the claims dependent therefrom be withdrawn.

Ground 2: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and Rafey

Claims 31 and 37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and Rafey. Claims 31 and 37 recite the subject matter of claims 1 and 16, respectively, but also include dynamically configuring a size of a first display area.

The rejections of claims 31 and 37 are based on the contentions that "[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill ... to modify the method of displaying information on separate display areas of Dickie to include the dynamic configuration of the size of the display area based on a stored user profile of Rafey." See *Office action mailed June 6, 2007*, page 10, final paragraph.

Applicant respectfully disagrees. As discussed above, the rejections of claims 1 and 16 are based on the contention that Dickie's first display 110 and status display 124 are display areas. First display 110 is mounted to a lid connected via a hinge to body 112 of a portable computer 104 and status display 124 can be a liquid crystal display (LCD).

Applicant respectfully submits that Rafey would not lead one of ordinary skill to dynamic configure the size of either of Dickie's first display 110 or status display 124. Indeed, it would appear that Dickie's first display 110 or status display 124 are not amenable to dynamic sizing at all.

Accordingly, claims 31 and 37 are not obvious over Dickie and Rafey. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claims 31, 37, and the claims dependent therefrom be withdrawn.

Ground 3: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and Rafey

Claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and Roskowski. The rejection thus contends that it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill to have combined Dickie and Roskowski and arrived at the subject matter recited in claim 6. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

In this regard, as described above, claim 6 relates to an apparatus that is configured to process a mode event that causes a switch between a display of second data from frame buffer in a second display area and a display of first data from the frame buffer in a first display area.

Even if Dickie and Roskowski were combined, one of ordinary skill would not arrive at an apparatus that switched between the display of second data and the display of first data from a frame buffer. As discussed above, Dickie's portable computer 104 includes two distinct displays. There is no reason to believe that data originating from a personal information device (PID) is displayed in a first display area and data originating from the mobile computer is displayed in a second display area of either of these displays. Dickie thus fails to describe or suggest the processing of mode events that cause a switch between the display of first and second data from a frame buffer in first and second display areas.

In contrast with Dickie, Roskowski does describe different display areas for different data. See, e.g., *Roskowski*, col. 4, line 14-26 (discussing the prior art); col. 5, line 30-36 (discussing Roskowski's technology).

In discussing his technology, Roskowski makes it clear that the processing of mode events that cause a switch between the display of data in display areas is not necessary. In this regard, Roskowski describes that both video and computer graphics information is stored in a single frame of pixel information. See, e.g., *Roskowski*, col. 5, line 30-36. In other words, a frame in Roskowski's buffer can alternate between processor information and video source information on a pixel-by-pixel basis. See *Roskowski*, col. 4, line 67-col. 5, line 4. See also *Roskowski*, col. 6, line 10-18 (discussing the use of attribute bits to allow pixel types to be determined).

Since both processor and video source pixels are stored in the same frames, Roskowski's technology does not process mode events that cause a switch between the display of data in display areas, as recited. Instead of such mode events, Roskowski includes a single mode in which both processor and video source pixels are displayed.

The present incarnation of the rejection turns to Roskowski's description of the prior art as describing an apparatus that switches between the display of first and second data from a frame buffer in first and second display areas. See *Office action mailed June 6, 2007*, page 14, top paragraph (citing to *Roskowski*, col. 4, line 7-11).

Even if one of ordinary skill were to find inspiration for switching between data originating from a personal information device and data originating from a mobile computer in Roskowski's switching between video information and computer graphics information (which applicant does not concede), one of ordinary skill would still not arrive at the subject matter recited in claim 6. In particular, in discussing the prior art, Roskowski describes that processor 11 controls the selection of information "from one or the other of the two frame buffers 14 and 16" by means of the switching arrangement 18 that is relied upon in the rejection. See, e.g., *Roskowski*, col. 4, line 8-11; FIG. 1. Thus, Roskowski makes it clear that the prior art requires a pair of separate frame buffers 14 and 16. Indeed, one of Roskowski's stated purposes is to avoid the extra cost associated with such pairs of buffers. See *Roskowski*, col. 2, line 6-35.

Since Roskowski's prior art requires a pair of separate frame buffers, Roskowski would not lead one of ordinary skill to modify Dickie to arrive at an apparatus that is configured to process a mode event that causes a switch between the display of first and second data from a frame buffer in first and second display areas.

Accordingly, claim 6 is not obvious over Dickie and Roskowski. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claim 6 and the claims dependent therefrom be withdrawn.

Claim 42 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and Roskowski.

The rejection of claim 42 is based on the contention that Dickie's display 110 and status display 124 are first and second portions of a divisible display, as recited in claim 42. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

As discussed above, Dickie's display 110 is distinct from display 124. It is unreasonable to consider Dickie's display 110 and status display 124 to be portions of a divisible display for several reasons. For example, Dickie himself would not consider display 110 and status display 124 to be portions of a divisible display. As another example, it is unreasonable to rely upon Ohki in contending that display 110 and status display 124 are portions of a divisible display. As yet another example, even Ohki himself would consider display 110 and status display 124 to be sections of "an electronic equipment" (namely, a laptop), not a divisible display.

Dickie thus fails to describe or suggest a first computing module that includes a first control signal output to output first control signals in accordance with an execution of a first application program by a first processor to direct conveyance of

data from a data buffer for display in a first portion of a display and a second computing module that includes a second control signal output to output second control signals in accordance with an execution of a second application program by a second processor to direct conveyance of data from the data buffer for display in a second portion of the same display, as recited in claim 42.

Roskowski shares these deficiencies with Dickie. Roskowski deals with the display of video information from an analog video source, such as analog NTSC or PAL signals. *See, e.g., Roskowski*, col. 3, line 61-64. Such an analog video source is not a computing module, as recited in claim 42. Roskowski is thus limited to a single processor, a single application program, and a single control signal output to output control signals in accordance with an execution of the single application program.

Accordingly, claim 42 is not obvious over Dickie and Roskowski. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejections of claim 42 and the claims dependent therefrom be withdrawn.

CLAIM 43

Claim 43 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie and Roskowski.

Claim 43 relates to the system of claim 42 and includes switching logic to switch between conveyance of data from the frame buffer to the display in accordance with first control signals and conveyance of data from the frame buffer to the display in accordance with second control signals.

Roskowski makes it clear that switching logic as recited in claim 43 is not necessary for his technology. As discussed above, in Roskowski's technology, frames alternate between processor information and video source information on a pixel-by-pixel basis. There is no need for the switching logic recited in claim 43 since a single set of control signals will convey both processor information and video source information in individual frames.

In Roskowski's prior art, a pair of separate buffers are used. There is also no switching logic to switch between conveyance of data from the frame buffer to the display in accordance with first control signals and conveyance of data from the frame buffer to the display in accordance with second control signals.

Accordingly, claim 43 is not obvious over Dickie and Roskowski. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 43 be withdrawn.

Ground 4: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie, Roskowski, and Rafey

Claim 34 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie, Roskowski, and Rafey. Claim 34 recites the subject matter of claim 6 but also include dynamically configuring a size of a first display area.

The rejection of claim 34 is based on the contentions that "[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill ... to modify the method of displaying information on separate display areas of Dickie and Roskowski to include the dynamic configuration of the size of the display area based on a stored user profile of Rafey." *See Office action mailed June 6, 2007, page 11, final paragraph.*

Applicant respectfully disagrees. As discussed above, the rejection of claim 6 is based on the contention that Dickie's first display 110 and status display 124 are display areas. First display 110 is mounted to a lid connected via a hinge to body 112 of a portable computer 104 and status display 124 can be a liquid crystal display (LCD).

Applicant respectfully submits that Rafey would not lead one of ordinary skill to dynamic configure the size of either of Dickie's first display 110 or status display 124. Indeed, it would appear that Dickie's first display 110 or status display 124 are not amenable to dynamic sizing at all.

While Roskowski does include display areas, applicant submits that the inability of Dickie's first display 110 or status display 124 to dynamically size renders the rejection of claim 34 insufficient.

Accordingly, claim 34 is not obvious over Dickie and Rafey. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claim 34 and the claim dependent therefrom be withdrawn.

Ground 5: Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie, Roskowski, and Gettemy

Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Dickie, Roskowski, and Rafey.

The rejection of claim 13 is improper for at least the reasons set forth above. Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 13 be withdrawn.

Applicant: John F. L. Potts et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 10559-0514001 / P12418
Serial No.: 09/997,201
Filed: November 28, 2001
Page: 25 of 35

In light of prior payment of the Brief fee, no fees are believed due at this time. Please apply any charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 9, 2009 / John F. Conroy, Reg. No. 45,485/
John F. Conroy
Reg. No. 45,485

Fish & Richardson P.C.
12390 El Camino Real
San Diego, California 92130
Telephone: (858) 678-5070
Facsimile: (858) 678-5099

JFC/jhg
14005011.doc

Appendix of Claims

1. A method comprising:

during boot-up of a mobile computer that comprises a display, displaying data originating from a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of the display in accordance with control signals from an interface with the PID; and

after boot-up, displaying data originating from the mobile computer in a second display area of the display.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising receiving the data originating from a personal information device over a wireless communications link with the personal information device.

3. (Canceled)

4. The method of claim 1 including switching between the display of data originating from the personal information device and the display of data originating from the mobile computer in response to a mode event.

5. The method of claim 1 including synchronizing changes to data made by a user interacting with the mobile computer with data storage at the personal information device.

6. An apparatus comprising:

a display having a first display area and a second display area;

a frame buffer to buffer data for rendition on the display and to convey first data to the display for rendition in the first display area and second data to the display for rendition in the second display area;

a first computing module of a mobile computer coupled to the frame buffer and configured to convey the first data to the frame buffer and to generate control signals to direct conveyance of the first data from the frame buffer to the display; and

a second computing module of a personal information device (PID) coupled to the frame buffer and configured to convey the second data to the frame buffer and to generate control signals to direct conveyance of the second data from the frame buffer to the display,

wherein the apparatus is configured to process a mode event that causes a switch between the display of second data and the display of first data.

7. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the second computing module is configured to convey the second data and generate the control signals during a boot-up of the mobile computer.

8. (Canceled)

9. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the second data is received over a wireless communications link with the personal information device.

10. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the second computing module consumes less power per unit time than the first computing module.

11. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the size of the second display area is smaller than the size of the first display area.

12. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the second data includes electronic mail (EMAIL) data.

13. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the display includes an organic light emitting diode.

14. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein the second processor is configured to synchronize changes to data made by a user interacting with the mobile computer with data storage at the personal information device.

15. (Canceled)

16. An article comprising a computer-readable medium that stores computer-executable instructions for causing a computer system to:

during boot-up of a mobile computer that comprises a display, display data originating from a personal information device (PID) in a first display area of the display in accordance with control signals from an interface with the PID; and

after boot-up, display data originating from the mobile computer in a second display area of the display.

17. (Canceled)

18. The article of claim 16 including instructions for causing the computer to switch between the display of data originating from the personal information device and the display of data originating from the mobile computer in response to a mode event.

19. The article of claim 16 including instructions for causing the computer to synchronize changes to data made by a user interacting with mobile computer with data storage at the personal information device.

Claims 20.-29. (Canceled)

30. The method of claim 1, wherein the personal information device comprises a handheld personal information device configured to execute at least an email program and a calendaring program.

31. The method of claim 1, further comprising dynamically configuring a size of the first display area.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein dynamically configuring a size of the first display area comprises dynamically configuring the size based on at least a stored user profile file.

33. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the personal information device comprises a handheld personal information device configured to execute at least an email program and a calendaring program.

34. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein the first processor is further configured to dynamically configure a size of the first display area.

35. The apparatus of claim 34, wherein the first processor is configured to dynamically configure the size of the first display area based on at least a stored user profile file.

36. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the personal information device comprises a handheld personal information device configured to execute at least an email program and a calendaring program.

37. The apparatus of claim 16, further comprising instructions for causing the computer system to dynamically configure a size of the first display area.

38. The apparatus of claim 37, wherein the instructions for causing the computer system to dynamically configure a size of the first display area comprise instructions for causing the computer system to dynamically configure the size based on at least a stored user profile file.

Claims 39.-41. (Canceled)

42. A system comprising:

a display that is divisible into a first portion and a second portion;

a data buffer to receive data for rendition on the display and present the data in accordance with control signals;

a first computing module that includes

a first processor,

a first application program,

a first data output coupled to the data buffer, and

a first control signal output to output first control signals in accordance with an execution of the first application program by the first processor to direct conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display for display in the first portion of the display;

a second computing module that includes

- a second processor,
- a second application program,
- a second data output coupled to the data buffer, and
- a second control signal output to output second control signals in accordance with an execution of the second application program by the second processor to direct conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display for display in the second portion of the display.

43. The system of claim 42, further comprising switching logic to switch between conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display in accordance with the first control signals and conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display in accordance with the second control signals.

44. The system of claim 42, wherein:

the first computing module further comprises a machine-readable instructions to direct the first computing module during a boot up event; and

second computing module is configured to direct conveyance of data from the data buffer to the display during the boot up event.

45. The system of claim 44, wherein the machine-readable instructions comprise a basic input output system (BIOS) program.

46. The system of claim 42, wherein:

a mobile computing device comprises the first computing module; and

a personal information device comprises the second computing module.

Applicant: John F. L. Potts et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 10559-0514001 / P12418
Serial No.: 09/997,201
Filed: November 28, 2001
Page: 34 of 35

Evidence Appendix

None.

Applicant: John F. L. Potts et al. Attorney's Docket No.: 10559-0514001 / P12418
Serial No.: 09/997,201
Filed: November 28, 2001
Page: 35 of 35

Related Proceedings Appendix

None.